Moduli spaces of maps with two critical points

AUTHOR(S):

FUJIMURA, Masayo

数理解析研究所講究録
988 巻 1997 年 57-66

Moduli spaces of maps with two critical points

Masayo FUJIMURA

Dept. of Math., College of Sci. and Tech., Nihon Univ.

Abstract

We give directly a defining equation of the symmetry locus, a singular part of the moduli space of the quadratic rational maps. We show a characterization of this locus. We can expand analogous discussion for the cubic polynomials and give a "chart" making a comparison between properties of these moduli spaces in Appendix A. Moreover, we apply these method to the polynomials of degree n, and give some conjectures.

1 Quadratic rational maps

1.1 Moduli space of quadratic rational maps

Let $\overline{\mathbf{C}}$ be the Riemann sphere and $\mathrm{Rat}_2(\mathbf{C})$ the space of all quadratic rational maps from $\overline{\mathbf{C}}$ to itself. The group $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbf{C})$ of Möbius transformations acts on the space $\mathrm{Rat}_2(\mathbf{C})$ by conjugation,

$$g \circ f \circ g^{-1} \in \mathrm{Rat}_2(\mathbf{C}) \quad \text{for} \quad g \in \mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbf{C}),\ f \in \mathrm{Rat}_2(\mathbf{C}).$$

Two maps $f_1, f_2 \in \mathrm{Rat}_2(\mathbf{C})$ are **holomorphically conjugate**, denoted by $f_1 \sim f_2$, if and only if there exists $g \in \mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbf{C})$ with $g \circ f_1 \circ g^{-1} = f_2$. The quotient space of $\mathrm{Rat}_2(\mathbf{C})$ under this action will be denoted by $\mathcal{M}_2(\mathbf{C})$, and called the **moduli space** of holomorphic conjugacy classes $\langle f \rangle$ of quadratic rational maps f.

Milnor introduced coordinates in $\mathcal{M}_2(\mathbf{C})$ as follows; for each $f \in \mathrm{Rat}_2(\mathbf{C})$, let z_1, z_2, z_3 be the fixed points of f and μ_i the multipliers of z_i; $\mu_i = f'(z_i)$ $(1 \leq i \leq 3)$. Consider the elementary symmetric functions of the three multipliers,

$$\sigma_1 = \mu_1 + \mu_2 + \mu_3, \quad \sigma_2 = \mu_1\mu_2 + \mu_2\mu_3 + \mu_3\mu_1, \quad \sigma_3 = \mu_1\mu_2\mu_3.$$

These three multipliers determine f up to holomorphic conjugacy, and are subject only to the restriction that

$$\sigma_3 = \sigma_1 - 2.$$

Hence the moduli space $\mathcal{M}_2(\mathbf{C})$ is canonically isomorphic to $\mathbf{C}^2$ with coordinates σ_1 and σ_2 (Lemma 3.1 in [Mil93]).

For each $\mu \in \mathbf{C}$ let $\mathrm{Per}_n(\mu)$ be the set of all conjugacy classes $\langle f \rangle$ of maps f which having a periodic point of period n and multiplier μ.

Each of $\mathrm{Per}_1(\mu)$ and $\mathrm{Per}_2(\mu)$ forms a straight lines as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Per}_1(\mu) &= \left\{\langle f \rangle \in \mathcal{M}_2(\mathbf{C}); \sigma_2 = (\mu + \mu^{-1})\sigma_1 - (\mu^2 + 2\mu^{-1})\right\} \\ \mathrm{Per}_2(\mu) &= \{\langle f \rangle \in \mathcal{M}_2(\mathbf{C}); \sigma_2 = -2\sigma_1 + \mu\}, \end{aligned}$$

(Lemmas 3.4 and 3.6 in [Mil93]).

Remark $\mathrm{Per}_1(-1) \subseteq \mathrm{Per}_2(1)$ by definition. But, in the case of $\mathcal{M}_2(\mathbf{C})$, it is clear that two families coincide.

1.2 Symmetry locus

By an automorphism of a quadratic rational map f, we will mean $g \in \mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbf{C})$ which commutes with f. The collection $\mathrm{Aut}(f)$ of all automorphisms of f forms a finite group. It is clear that $\mathrm{Aut}(\tilde{f})$ is isomorphic to $\mathrm{Aut}(f)$ for any $\tilde{f} \in \langle f \rangle$.

The set

$$\mathcal{S} = \{\langle f \rangle\,;\ \mathrm{Aut}(f) \text{ is non-trivial}\} \subset \mathcal{M}_2(\mathbf{C})$$

is called the **symmetry locus**.

Corollary 1 *The symmetry locus $\mathcal{S}$ of quadratic rational maps forms an irreducible algebraic curve as follows;*

$$S(\sigma_1, \sigma_2) = 2\sigma_1^3 + \sigma_1^2\sigma_2 - \sigma_1^2 - 4\sigma_2^2 - 8\sigma_1\sigma_2 + 12\sigma_1 + 12\sigma_2 - 36 = 0. \tag{1}$$

Proof of Corollary 1.

$\mathrm{Aut}(f)$ coincides with the group consisting of all permutations of the fixed points which preserve the multipliers. In the case of f has the three distinct fixed points, $\mathrm{Aut}(f)$ has order 1, 2, or 6 according as three multipliers are distinct, two are equal, or all the three are equal, respectively, while, if f has multiple fixed points then $\mathrm{Aut}(f)$ is non-trivial if and only if f has a triple fixed point. The multipliers μ_i are the roots of the equation:

$$\mu^3 - \sigma_1\mu^2 + \sigma_2\mu - \sigma_1 + 2 = 0. \tag{2}$$

The equation (2) has multiple roots if and only if its discriminant is equal to zero. Hence we have

$$(\sigma_2 - 2\sigma_1 + 3)(2\sigma_1^3 + \sigma_1^2\sigma_2 - \sigma_1^2 - 4\sigma_2^2 - 8\sigma_1\sigma_2 + 12\sigma_1 + 12\sigma_2 - 36) = 0.$$

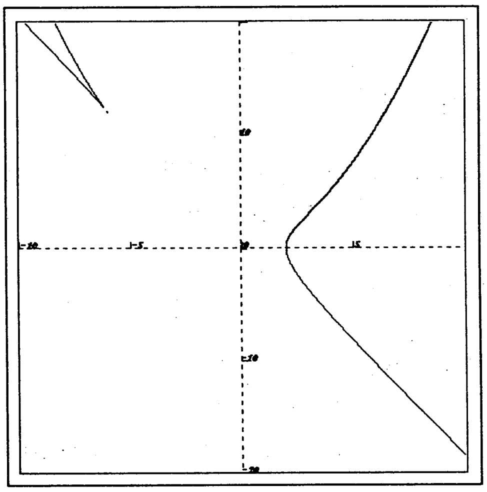

Figure 1: $\mathcal{M}_2(\mathbf{R})$ with the real cut of $\mathcal{S}$.

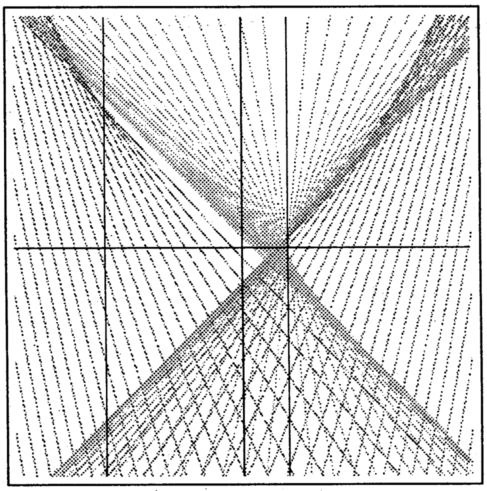

Figure 2: Lines $\{\mathrm{Per}_1(\mu)\}$ in the real cut of the moduli space $\mathcal{M}_2(\mathbf{C})$

The first factor corresponds with $\mathrm{Per}_1(1)$. Considering the line of the first factor ($\mathrm{Per}_1(1)$) tangent to the curve of the second factor (S) with tangency of degree three, the second factor is the required equation.

∎

The following result is obtained immediately by the definition of the envelope of the family of curves.

Corollary 2 *The envelope of $\{Per_1(\mu)\}_\mu$ coincides with the symmetry locus.*

Remark (Theorem 5.1.of [Mil93]) A quadratic rational map has a non-trivial automorphism if and only if it is conjugate to a map in the unique normal form $f(z) = k(z + \frac{1}{z})$ with $k \in \mathbf{C} \setminus \{0\}$.

1.3 Real moduli space

Let $\mathrm{Rat}_2(\mathbf{R})$ be the set of real quadratic rational maps. Then the parameters σ_i $(1 \leq i \leq 3)$ are all real, because the three fixed points and the corresponding multipliers are either all real or one real and a pair of complex conjugate numbers. According to J. Milnor, we define the real moduli space $\mathcal{M}_2(\mathbf{R})$ for $\mathrm{Rat}_2(\mathbf{R})$ to be simply the real (σ_1, σ_2)-plane. This notation needs some care when used: if we put $\mathcal{S}_\mathbf{R} = \mathcal{S} \cap \mathcal{M}_2(\mathbf{R})$, and denote by $\langle\ \rangle_\mathbf{R}$ the real conjugacy class, then $(\mathrm{Rat}_2(\mathbf{R})/\mathrm{PGL}_2(\mathbf{R})) \setminus \{\langle a(x + \frac{1}{x})\rangle_\mathbf{R}, \langle a(x - \frac{1}{x})\rangle_\mathbf{R}\}_{a \in \mathbf{R}^\times}$ is canonically isomorphic to $\mathbf{R}^2 \setminus \mathcal{S}_\mathbf{R}$, whereas there is a canonical two-to-one correspondence between $\{\langle a(x \pm \frac{1}{x})\rangle\}_{a \in \mathbf{R}^\times}$ and $\mathcal{S}_\mathbf{R}$.

2 Cubic polynomials

2.1 Moduli space of cubic polynomials

Let be $\mathrm{Poly}_3(\mathbf{C})$ the space of all cubic polynomials from $\mathbf{C}$ to itself. The group $\mathrm{Poly}_3(\mathbf{C})$ of affine transformations acts on the space $\mathrm{Poly}_3(\mathbf{C})$ by conjugation,

$$g \circ p \circ g^{-1} \in \mathrm{Poly}_3(\mathbf{C}) \quad \text{for} \quad g \in \mathrm{Poly}_1(\mathbf{C}),\ p \in \mathrm{Poly}_3(\mathbf{C}).$$

Two maps $p_1, p_2 \in \mathrm{Poly}_3(\mathbf{C})$ are **holomorphically conjugate**, denoted by $p_1 \sim p_2$, if and only if there exists $g \in \mathrm{Poly}_1(\mathbf{C})$ with $g \circ p_1 \circ g^{-1} = p_2$. The quotient space of $\mathrm{Poly}_3(\mathbf{C})$ under this action will be denoted by $\mathrm{M}_3(\mathbf{C})$, and called the **moduli space** of holomorphic conjugacy classes $\langle p \rangle$ of cubic polynomials p.

Doing the same as the case of quadratic rational maps, we introduce coordinates in $\mathrm{M}_3(\mathbf{C})$ as follows; for each $p \in \mathrm{Poly}_3(\mathbf{C})$, let $z_1,\ z_2,\ z_3,\ z_4(=\infty)$ be the fixed points of p and μ_i the multipliers of z_i; $\mu_i = p'(z_i)$ $(1 \le i \le 3)$, and $\mu_4 = 0$. Consider the elementary symmetric functions of the four multipliers,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sigma_1 = \mu_1 + \mu_2 + \mu_3 + \mu_4 = \mu_1 + \mu_2 + \mu_3 \\
&\sigma_2 = \mu_1\mu_2 + \mu_1\mu_3 + \mu_1\mu_4 + \mu_2\mu_3 + \mu_2\mu_4 + \mu_3\mu_4 = \mu_1\mu_2 + \mu_1\mu_3 + \mu_2\mu_3 \\
&\sigma_3 = \mu_1\mu_2\mu_3 + \mu_1\mu_2\mu_4 + \mu_1\mu_3\mu_4 + \mu_2\mu_3\mu_4 = \mu_1\mu_2\mu_3 \\
&\sigma_4 = \mu_1\mu_2\mu_3\mu_4 = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

These multipliers determine uniquely p up to holomorphic conjugacy, and are subject only to the restriction that

$$3 - 2\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 = 0.$$

Hence the moduli space $\mathrm{M}_3(\mathbf{C})$ is canonically isomorphic to $\mathbf{C}^2$ with coordinates σ_1 and σ_3.

Proposition 1 *The locus $Per_1(\mu)$ forms a straight lines as follows:*

$$Per_1(\mu) = \left\{ \langle f \rangle \in M_3(\mathbf{C}); \sigma_3 = (-\mu^2 + 2\mu)\sigma_1 + \mu^3 - 3\mu \right\}.$$

The locus $Per_2(\mu)$ forms an algebraic curve of degree three as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
Per_2(\mu) \ = \ & \{\langle f \rangle \in \mathcal{M}_2(\mathbf{C}); \sigma_3^2 + (4\sigma_1^2 - (\mu + 57)\sigma_1 + 252)\sigma_3 - (4\mu - 16)\sigma_1^3 \\
& + (61\mu - 252)\sigma_1^2 - (4\mu^2 + 246\mu - 1134)\sigma_1 - \mu^3 + 51\mu^2 \\
& - 99\mu - 459 = 0\}.
\end{aligned}$$

Note that this curve is irreducible if and only if $\mu \neq 1$. In the case of $\mu = 1$,

$$Per_2(1) = \{Per_1(-1)\} \bigcup \left\{ \langle f \rangle \in \mathcal{M}_2(\mathbf{C}); \sigma_3 + 4\sigma_1^2 - 61\sigma_1 + 254 = 0 \right\}.$$

2.2 Symmetry locus

Using conjugation described in above, we can define symmetry locus of this moduli space as one in $\mathcal{M}_2(\mathbf{C})$, and we obtain next results.

Theorem 1 *The symmetry locus $\mathcal{S}$ of cubic polynomials forms an irreducible algebraic curve:*

$$S(\sigma_1, \sigma_3) = 27\sigma_3 + (\sigma_1 - 6)(2\sigma_1 - 3)^2 = 0. \tag{3}$$

The following result is obtained immediately by the definition of the envelope of the family of curves.

Corollary 3 *The envelope of $\{\mathrm{Per}_1(\mu)\}_\mu$ coincides with the symmetry locus.*

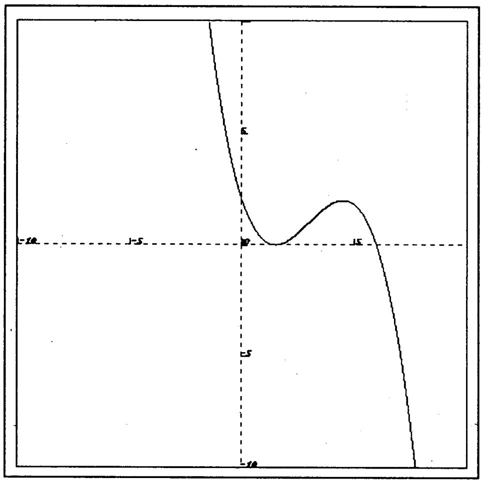

Figure 3: $\mathrm{M}_3(\mathbf{R})$ with the real cut of $\mathcal{S}$.

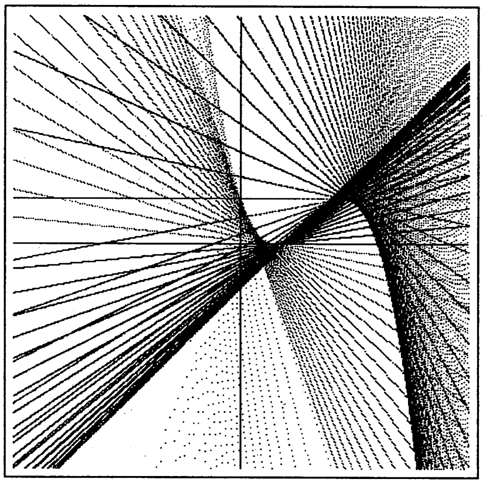

Figure 4: Lines $\{\mathrm{Per}_1(\mu)\}$ in the real cut of the moduli space $\mathrm{M}_3(\mathbf{C})$.

Remark A cubic polynomial has non-trivial automorphism if and only if it is conjugate to a map in the unique normal form $p(z) = z^3 + az$.

2.3 Real moduli space

Let $\mathrm{Poly}_3(\mathbf{R})$ be the set of real cubic polynomials. By the same reason for the case of $\mathcal{M}_2$, we define the real moduli space $\mathrm{M}_3(\mathbf{R})$ for $\mathrm{Poly}_3(\mathbf{R})$ to be simply the real (σ_1, σ_3)-plane. This notation needs some care when used: if we put $\mathcal{S}_\mathbf{R} = \mathcal{S} \cap \mathrm{M}_3(\mathbf{R})$, and denote by $\langle\ \rangle_\mathbf{R}$ the real conjugacy class, then $(\mathrm{Poly}_3(\mathbf{R})/\mathrm{Poly}_1(\mathbf{R})) \setminus \{\langle x^3 + ax\rangle_\mathbf{R}, \langle -x^3 + ax\rangle_\mathbf{R}\}_{a \in \mathbf{R}^\times}$ is canonically isomorphic to $\mathbf{R}^2 \setminus \mathcal{S}_\mathbf{R}$, whereas there is a canonical two-to-one correspondence between $\{\langle \pm x^3 + ax\rangle\}_{a \in \mathbf{R}^\times}$ and $\mathcal{S}_\mathbf{R}$.

3 Polynomials of degree n

3.1 Moduli space of polynomials of degree n

Now we discuss about the moduli space $\mathrm{M}_n(\mathbf{C})$ for the space, $\mathrm{Poly}_n(\mathbf{C})$, of polynomials of degree n.

Doing the same as the case of cubic polynomials, we try introducing coordinates in $\mathrm{M}_n(\mathbf{C})$ as follows; for each $p(z) \in \mathrm{Poly}_n(\mathbf{C})$, let $z_1, \cdots, z_n, z_{n+1}(=\infty)$ be the fixed points of p and μ_i the multipliers of z_i; $\mu_i = p'(z_i)$ $(1 \leq i \leq n)$, and $\mu_{n+1} = 0$. Consider the elementary symmetric functions of the n multipliers,

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\sigma_{n,1} = \mu_1 + \cdots + \mu_n,\\
&\sigma_{n,2} = \mu_1\mu_2 + \cdots + \mu_{n-1}\mu_n = \textstyle\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \mu_i \sum_{j>i}^{n} \mu_j,\\
&\quad\cdots\\
&\sigma_{n,n} = \mu_1\mu_2\cdots\mu_n,\\
&\sigma_{n,n+1} = 0.
\end{aligned}
$$

Example 1 For example, we assume $p(z) \in \mathrm{Poly}_4(\mathbf{C})$;

- fixed points: $z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4, \infty$
- multiplier: $\mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3, \mu_4, 0$
- elementary symmetric functions:

$$
\begin{cases}
\sigma_{4,1} = \mu_1 + \mu_2 + \mu_3 + \mu_4\\
\sigma_{4,2} = \mu_1\mu_2 + \mu_1\mu_3 + \mu_1\mu_4 + \mu_2\mu_3 + \mu_2\mu_4 + \mu_3\mu_4\\
\sigma_{4,3} = \mu_1\mu_2\mu_3 + \mu_1\mu_2\mu_4 + \mu_1\mu_3\mu_4 + \mu_2\mu_3\mu_4\\
\sigma_{4,4} = \mu_1\mu_2\mu_3\mu_4\\
\sigma_{4,5} = 0
\end{cases}
$$

Applying Fatou-index theorem to these fixed points;

$$
\frac{1}{1-\mu_1} + \frac{1}{1-\mu_2} + \frac{1}{1-\mu_3} + \frac{1}{1-\mu_4} + \frac{1}{1-0} = 1, \tag{4}
$$

where $\mu_i \neq 1$ $(1 < i < n)$. Arranging this equation for the form of elementary symmetric functions;

$$
\begin{aligned}
4 - 3(\mu_1 + \mu_2 + \mu_3 + \mu_4) + 2(\mu_1\mu_2 + \mu_1\mu_3 + \mu_1\mu_4 + \mu_2\mu_3 + \mu_2\mu_4 + \mu_3\mu_4)&\\
-(\mu_1\mu_2\mu_3 + \mu_1\mu_2\mu_4 + \mu_1\mu_3\mu_4 + \mu_2\mu_3\mu_4) = 0.&
\end{aligned}
$$

Hence we have

$$
4 - 3\sigma_{4,1} + 2\sigma_{4,2} - \sigma_{4,3} = 0. \tag{5}
$$

For the equation (5), the cases $\mu_i = 1$ are also allowable.

Now we consider a polynomial $p(z) = a_4 z^4 + a_3 z^3 + a_2 z^2 + a_1 z + a_0 \in \mathrm{Poly}_4(\mathbf{C})$ that has at least two fixed points. After affine conjugation, we can assume they are 0 and 1. Then, we will solve the following question: *"Do the four multipliers*

$$\mu_0 = p'(0),\ \mu_1 = p'(1),\ \mu_2 = p'(z_2),\ \mu_3 = p'(z_3),$$

where z_1, z_2 are fixed points of $p(z)$, determine the five coefficients a_4, a_3, a_2, a_1, a_0 of $p(z)$?"

In fact, the following equations hold;

$$\begin{array}{ll} a_0 = 0 & \text{because of } f(0) = 0, \\ a_1 = \mu_0 & \text{because of } f'(0) = \mu_0, \\ a_2 = a_4 + 3 - 2\mu_0 - \mu_1 & \text{because of } f'(1) = \mu_1, \\ a_3 = 1 - a_4 - a_2 - \mu_0 & \text{because of } f(1) = 1, \end{array}$$

and a_4 is a common root of the following two equations;

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 =& (\mu_2^2 - 2\mu_3\mu_2 + \mu_3^2 - \mu_0^2 + 2\mu_1\mu_0 - \mu_1^2)a_4^4 + (-4\mu_0^3 + (4\mu_1 + 8)\mu_0^2 + (-4\mu_1^2 - \\ & 8)\mu_0 + 4\mu_1^3 - 8\mu_1^2 + 8\mu_1)a_4^3 + (-6\mu_0^4 + (-4\mu_1 + 28)\mu_0^3 + (4\mu_1^2 + 4\mu_1 - 44)\mu_0^2 + \\ & (-4\mu_1^3 + 4\mu_1^2 - 8\mu_1 + 32)\mu_0 - 6\mu_1^4 + 28\mu_1^3 - 44\mu_1^2 + 32\mu_1 - 16)a_4^2 + (-4\mu_0^5 + \\ & (-12\mu_1 + 32)\mu_0^4 + (-8\mu_1^2 + 64\mu_1 - 96)\mu_0^3 + (8\mu_1^3 - 96\mu_1 + 128)\mu_0^2 + (12\mu_1^4 - \\ & 64\mu_1^3 + 96\mu_1^2 - 64)\mu_0 + 4\mu_1^5 - 32\mu_1^4 + 96\mu_1^3 - 128\mu_1^2 + 64\mu_1)a_4 - \mu_0^6 + (-6\mu_1 + \\ & 12)\mu_0^5 + (-15\mu_1^2 + 60\mu_1 - 60)\mu_0^4 + (-20\mu_1^3 + 120\mu_1^2 - 240\mu_1 + 160)\mu_0^3 + \\ & (-15\mu_1^4 + 120\mu_1^3 - 360\mu_1^2 + 480\mu_1 - 240)\mu_0^2 + (-6\mu_1^5 + 60\mu_1^4 - 240\mu_1^3 + 480\mu_1^2 - \\ & 480\mu_1 + 192)\mu_0 - \mu_1^6 + 12\mu_1^5 - 60\mu_1^4 + 160\mu_1^3 - 240\mu_1^2 + 192\mu_1 - 64 = 0, \\ A_2 =& (\mu_2 + \mu_3 + \mu_0 + \mu_1 - 4)a_4^2 + (2\mu_0^2 - 4\mu_0 - 2\mu_1^2 + 4\mu_1)a_4 + \mu_0^3 + (3\mu_1 - 6)\mu_0^2 + \\ & (3\mu_1^2 - 12\mu_1 + 12)\mu_0 + \mu_1^3 - 6\mu_1^2 + 12\mu_1 - 8 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Above two equations have common roots if and only if $\mu_0, \mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3$ satisfy the equation (5). Since $\mu_0, \mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3$ are the four multipliers of $p(z)$ and they should satisfy the equation (5), the two equations always have common roots. Hence five coefficients of $p(z)$ are calculated by its four multipliers, however, this calculation is not decisive when they have distinct two common roots.

For the case of $\mathrm{Poly}_n(\mathbf{C})$, it is clear from (4) that the equation corresponds to (5) cannot have the term of $\sigma_{n,n}$. Hence we can put

$$c_0 + c_1\sigma_{n,1} + c_2\sigma_{n,2} + \cdots + c_{n-1}\sigma_{n,n-1} = 0$$

where c_k $(0 \leq k \leq n-1)$ are functions of n variable.

Paying attention to the form of elementary symmetric functions, we obtain the following equation;

$$c_k = (-1)^k \frac{\binom{n-1}{k} n}{\binom{n}{k}} = n - k.$$

where $\binom{n}{k}$ means binomial coefficient. For convenience, put $\sigma_{n,0} = 1$. we have

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n-1}(-1)^k(n-k)\sigma_{n,k} = 0. \tag{6}$$

Question Is the moduli space $\mathrm{M}_n(\mathbf{C})$ for polynomials of degree n canonically isomorphic to $\mathbf{C}^{n-1}$ with coordinates $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \cdots, \sigma_{n-2}$, and σ_n?

3.2 Symmetry locus

Proposition 2 *A polynomial of degree four has a non-trivial automorphism if and only if it is conjugate to a map in the unique normal form*

$$\{z^4 + az\}, \quad a \in \mathbf{C}.$$

For a map $p(z)$ in this normal form, $Aut(p)$ is a cyclic group of order three.

Outline of proof. Let $p(z) \in \mathrm{Poly}_4(\mathbf{C})$.

1. In the case of a map $p(z)$ with multiple fixed points.
   (a) The case of $p(z)$ with a fixed point of order four: $\mathrm{Aut}(p)$ is non-trivial.
   (b) The case of $p(z)$ with a fixed point of order three: $\mathrm{Aut}(p)$ is trivial.
   (c) The case of $p(z)$ with two fixed points of order two: there is not such $p(z)$.
   (d) The case of $p(z)$ with a fixed point of order two: $\mathrm{Aut}(p)$ is trivial.
2. In the case of a map $p(z)$ with four distinct fixed points.
   (a) The case of four distinct multipliers: $\mathrm{Aut}(p)$ is trivial.
   (b) The case that only two of multipliers are coincide: $\mathrm{Aut}(p)$ is trivial.
   (c) The case of two pair of same multipliers: there is not such $p(z)$.
   (d) The case of three same multipliers: By an affine conjugation, if three fixed points (whose multipliers are same) are mapped on the vertices of a regular triangle whose barycenter is the origin and the other fixed point on the origin, then $\mathrm{Aut}(p)$ is non-trivial. Otherwise $\mathrm{Aut}(p)$ is trivial.
   (e) The case of four same multipliers: there is not such $p(z)$.

Therefore a map $p(z)$ has non-trivial automorphisms if and only if $p(z)$ is in the case 1-(a) and the first part of 2-(d). We can check easily that these maps coincide with the normal form $\{z^4 + az\}$. ∎

Conjecture A polynomial of degree n has a non-trivial automorphism if and only if it is conjugate to a map in the unique normal form

$$\left\{ z^n + \sum_{k|(n-1), k \neq n-1} A(k) z^k \right\}$$

where $A(k)$ are parameters in $\mathbf{C}$.

References

[FN] M. Fujimura and K. Nishizawa. Bifurcations and Algebraic Curves for Quadratic Rational Functions $\{mf(x)\}_m$. submitted.

[FN96] M. Fujimura and K. Nishizawa. Bifurcations of Nusse-Yorke's family in the quadratic rational functions. In T. Sugawa, editor, *RIMS Kokyuroku 959: Complex Dynamics and Related Problems*, pages 90–102. Kyoto Univ., 1996.

[Mil92] J. Milnor. Remarks on iterated cubic maps. *Experimental Mathematics*, 1:5–24, 1992.

[Mil93] J. Milnor. Geometry and Dynamics of Quadratic Rational Maps. *Experimental Mathematics*, 2(1):37–83, 1993.

A Comparison between the quadratic rational maps and cubic polynomials

	Quadratic rational maps	Cubic polynomials
Moduli Space	$\mathcal{M}_2(\mathbf{C}) \simeq \mathbf{C}^2$	$\mathrm{M}_3(\mathbf{C}) \simeq \mathbf{C}^2$
Real Moduli Space	$\mathcal{M}_2(\mathbf{R}) \simeq \mathbf{R}^2$ *excepts on the symm. locus*	$\mathrm{M}_3(\mathbf{R}) \simeq \mathbf{R}^2$ *excepts on the symm. locus*
Coordinates	(σ_1, σ_2), $\quad \sigma_3 = \sigma_1 - 2$	(σ_1, σ_3), $\quad 3 - 2\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 = 0$
Normal Forms	*Fixed Pint Normal Form, etc.*	$\{f(z) = z^3 + az + b\}_{(a,b)}$
Periodic Orbits	$\mathrm{Per}_1(\mu)$: $\sigma_2 = (\mu + \frac{1}{\mu})\sigma_1 - (\mu^2 + \frac{2}{\mu})$ $\mathrm{Per}_2(\mu)$: $2\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 = \mu$ $\mathrm{Per}_1(-1) = \mathrm{Per}_2(1)$	$\mathrm{Per}_1(\mu)$: $\sigma_3 = (-\mu^2 + 2\mu)\sigma_1 + \mu^3 - 3\mu$ $\mathrm{Per}_2(\mu)$: *cubic algebraic curve* $\mathrm{Per}_1(-1) \subset \mathrm{Per}_2(1)$
Symmetry Locus	*the envelope of* $\{\mathrm{Per}_1(\mu)\}$ *normal form* : $\{k(z + \frac{1}{z})\}$	*the envelope of* $\{\mathrm{Per}_1(\mu)\}$ *normal form* : $\{z^3 + az\}$
Topological Partition	*degree*± 2, *monotone, unimodal, bimodal*	$\mathcal{R}_0$, $\mathcal{R}_1$, $\mathcal{R}_2$, $\mathcal{R}_3$
Hyp. Components	B, C, D, E	A, B, C, D

Masayo FUJIMURA
Dept. of Math., College of Sci. and Tech., Nihon Univ.
1-8, Kanda-Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 101 JAPAN
e-mail: masayo@math.cst.nihon-u.ac.jp